

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1783.

[P A P E R No. VIII. continued.]

Hud. Quarters, Newburgh, March 25, 1783.

THE result of the proceedings of the grand convention of the officers, which I have the honour of enclosing to your excellency for the inspection of congress, will, I flatter myself, be considered as the last glorious proof of patriotism which could have been given by men who aspired to the distinction of a patriot army; and will not only confirm their claim to the justice, but will increase their title to the gratitude of their country.

Having seen the proceedings on the part of the army terminate with perfect unanimity, and in a manner entirely consonant to my wishes; being impressed with the truest sentiments of affection for those who have so long, so patiently and so cheerfully suffered and fought under my immediate direction; having from motives of justice, duty and gratitude, spontaneously offered myself as an advocate for their rights; and having been requested to write to your excellency, earnestly entreating the most speedy decision of congress upon the subjects of the late address from the army to that honourable body; I now only remain for me to perform the task I have assumed, and to intercede in their behalf, as I now do, that the sovereign power will be pleased to verify the petitions I have pronounced of, and the confidence the army have reposed in, the justice of their country.

And here I humbly conceive it is altogether unnecessary (while I am pleading the cause of an army which have suffered more than any other army ever did in the defence of the rights and liberties of human nature) to expatiate on their claims to the most ample compensation for their meritorious services, because they are perfectly known to the whole world, and because (although the topics are inexhaustible) enough has already been said on the subject. To prove these assertions, to shew that my sentiments have ever been uniform, and to shew what my ideas of the rewards in question have always been, I appeal to the archives of congress, and call on those sacred deposits to witness for me. And in order that my observations and arguments in favour of a future adequate provision for the officers of the army may be brought to remembrance again, and considered in a single point of view, without giving congress the trouble of having recourse to their files, I will beg leave to transmit herewith an extract from a representation made by me to a committee of congress, so long ago as the 19th of January, 1778, and also the transcript of a letter to the president of congress, dated near Passaic Hills, October 22, 1780.

That in the critical and perilous moment when the last mentioned communication was made, there was the utmost danger a dissolution of the army would have taken place, unless measures similar to those recommended had been adopted, will not admit a doubt. That the adoption of the resolution granting half pay for life has been attended with all the happy consequences I had foretold, so far as respected the good of the service, let the astonishing contrast between the state of the army at this instant, and at the former period, determine. And that the establishment of funds, and security of the payment of all the just demands of the army, will be the most certain means of preserving the national faith and future tranquillity of this extensive continent, is my decided opinion.

By the preceding remarks it will readily be imagined, that instead of retracting and reprehending (from farther experience and reflection) the mode of compensation so strenuously urged in the enclosures, I am more and more confirmed in the sentiment, and if in the wrong, suffer me to plead myself with the grateful delusion.

For if, besides the simple payment of their wages, a farther compensation is not due to the sufferings and sacrifices of the officers, then have I been mistaken indeed. If the whole army have not merited whatever a grateful people can bestow, then have I been beguiled by prejudice, and built opinion on the basis of error. If this country should not in the event perform every thing which has been requested in the late memorial to congress, then will my belief become vain, and the hope that has been excited void of foundation. And "if" (as has been suggested for the purpose of inflaming the passions) the officers of the army "are to be the only sufferers by this revolution; if retiring from the field they are to grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt—if they are to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honour," then shall I have learned what ingratitude is, then shall I have realized a tale which will embitter every moment of my future life.

But I am under no such apprehensions: a country rescued by their arms from impending ruin, will never leave unpaid the debt of gratitude.

Should any intemperate or improper warmth have mingled itself amongst the foregoing observations, I must entreat your excellency and congress, it may be attributed to the effusion of an honest zeal in the best of causes, and that my peculiar situation may be my apology; and I hope I need not on this momentous occasion make any new protestations of personal disinterestedness, having ever renounced for myself the idea of pecuniary reward. The consciousness of having attempted faithfully to discharge my duty, and the approbation of

my country, will be a sufficient recompence for my services.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His excellency the president in congress.

[No. 5.]

Cantonment, 13th March, 1783.

THE officers of the army being convened agreeably to a general order of the 11th instant, the honourable major-general Gates, president, his excellency the commander in chief was pleased to address the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

BY an anonymous summons, an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with the rules of propriety, how unmilitary, and how subversive of all order and discipline, let the good sense of the army decide.

In the moment of this summons, another anonymous production was sent into circulation, addressed more to the feelings and passions than to the reason and judgment of the army. The author of the piece is entitled to much credit for the goodness of his pen; and I could wish he had as much credit for the rectitude of his heart; for, as men see through different optics, and are induced by the reflecting faculties of the mind, to use different means to attain the same end, the author of the address should have had more charity than to mark for suspicion, the man who should recommend moderation and longer forbearance, or in other words, who should not think as he thinks, and act as he advises. But he had another plan in view, in which candour and liberality of sentiment, regard to justice and love of country, have no part; and he was right to insinuate the darkest suspicion to effect the blackest design. That the address is drawn with great art, and is designed to answer the most insidious purposes; that it is calculated to impress the mind with an idea of premeditated injustice in the sovereign power of the United States; and rouse all those resentments which must unavoidably flow from such a belief; that the secret mover of this scheme, whoever he may be, intended to take advantage of the passions, while they were warmed by the recollection of past distresses, without giving time for cool, deliberative, thinking, and that composure of mind which is so necessary to give dignity and stability to measures, is rendered too obvious, by the mode of conducting the business, to need other proof than a reference to the proceedings.

Thus much, gentlemen, I have thought it incumbent on me to oblige to you, to shew upon what principles I opposed the irregular and hasty meeting, which was proposed to have been held on Tuesday last, and not because I wanted a disposition to give you every opportunity, consistent with your own honour, and the dignity of the army, to make known your grievances. If my conduct heretofore has not evinced to you, that I have been a faithful friend to the army, my declaration of it at this time would be equally unavailing and improper. But as I was among the first who embarked in the cause of our common country; as I have never left your side one moment, but when called from you on public duty; as I have been the constant companion and witness of your distresses, and not among the last to feel and acknowledge your merits; as I have ever considered my own military reputation as inseparably connected with that of the army; as my heart has ever expanded with joy when I have heard its praises, and my indignation has arisen when the mouth of detraction has been opened against it, it can scarcely be supposed, at this late stage of the war, that I am indifferent to its interests. But how are they to be promoted? The way is plain, says the anonymous addresser. "If war continues, remove into the unsettled country; there establish yourselves and leave an ungrateful country to defend itself." But who are they to defend? Our wives, our children, our farms and other property which we leave behind us? or, in this state of hostile separation, are we to take the two first (the latter cannot be removed) to perish in a wilderness with hunger, cold and nakedness? "If peace takes place, never sheathe your swords," says he, "until you have obtained full and ample justice." This dreadful alternative, of either deserting our country in the extremest hour of her distress, or turning our arms against it, which is the apparent object, unless congress can be compelled into instant compliance, has something so shocking in it, that humanity revolts at the idea. My God! what can this writer have in view, by recommending such measures? Can he be a friend to the army? Can he be a friend to this country? Rather is he not an insidious foe? Some emissary, perhaps, from New-York, plotting the ruin of both, by sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent? And what a compliment does he pay to our understandings, when he recommends measures, in either alternative, impracticable in their nature? But here, gentlemen, I will drop the curtain, because it would be as imprudent in me to assign my reasons for this opinion, as it would be insulting to your conception to suppose you stood in need of them. A moment's reflection will convince every dispassionate mind of the physical impossibility of carrying either proposal into execution. There might, gentlemen, be an impropriety in my taking notice, in this address, to you, of an anonymous production; but the manner in which that performance has been introduced to the army, the effect it was intended to have, together with some other

circumstances, will amply justify my observations on the tendency of that writing.

With respect to the advice given by the author, to suspect the man, who shall recommend moderate measures and longer forbearance, I spurn it, as every man, who regards that liberty and reverses that justice for which we contend, undoubtedly must; for, if men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter which may involve the most serious and alarming consequences, that can invite the consideration of mankind; reason is of no use to us. The freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter. I cannot in justice to my own belief, and what I have great reason to conceive is the intention of congress, conclude this address, without giving it as my decided opinion, that that honourable body entertain exalted sentiments of the services of the army, and from a full conviction of its merits and sufferings, will do it complete justice; that their endeavours to discover and establish funds for this purpose have been unwearied, and will not cease till they have succeeded, I have not a doubt.

But, like all other large bodies, where there is a variety of different interests to reconcile, their determinations are slow. Why then should we distrust them? and in consequence of that distrust, adopt measures which may cast a shade over that glory which has been so justly acquired, and tarnish the reputation of an army which is celebrated through all Europe for its fortitude and patriotism? And for what is this done? To bring the object we seek nearer? No, most certainly, in my opinion, it will cast it at a greater distance. For myself, and I take no merit in giving the assurance, being induced to it from principles of gratitude, veracity, and justice, a grateful sense of the confidence you have ever placed in me, a recollection of the cheerful assistance and prompt obedience I have experienced from you, under every vicissitude of fortune, and the sincere affection I feel for an army I have so long had the honour to command, will oblige me to declare in this public and solemn manner, that in the attainment of complete justice for all your toils and dangers, and in the gratification of every wish, so far as may be done consistently with the great duty I owe my country, and those powers we are bound to respect, you may freely command my services to the utmost extent of my abilities.

While I give you these assurances, and pledge myself, in the most unequivocal manner, to exert whatever ability I am possessed of in your favour, let me entreat you, gentlemen, on your part, not to take any measures, which, viewed in the calm light of reason, will lessen the dignity and fully the glory you have hitherto maintained. Let me request you to rely on the plighted faith of your country, and place a full confidence in the purity of the intentions of congress, that previous to your dissolution as an army, they will cause all your accounts to be fairly liquidated, as directed in the resolutions which were published to you two days ago, and that they will adopt the most effectual measures in their power to render ample justice to you, for your faithful and meritorious services. And let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honour, as you respect the rights of humanity, and as you regard the military and national character of America, to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man, who wishes, under any specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country; and who wickedly attempts to open the flood-gates of civil discord, and deluge our rising empire in blood.

By thus determining and thus acting, you will pursue the plain and direct road to the attainment of your wishes; you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret artifice. You will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings; and you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind—"had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining."

[To be concluded in our next.]

L O N D O N, April 21.

WEDNESDAY last the town of Wakefield was in one continued uproar from one o'clock in the afternoon till near ten at night: early in the morning general Tottenham's regiment (the 90th) marched out to the field to perform their exercise; and when the commanding officer came to the words "ground your arms," they all to a man left them, and refused taking them up again, declaring that they were determined immediately to have their discharges. The adjutant told them they should be dismissed in a few days, but that it was not in his power to grant any man a discharge, till he had acquainted the general; and therefore requested them to carry their arms back to the town, and they should have redress; this solicitation the men complied with, and upon their arrival they were met on the parade by general Tottenham and several others of their officers, who reasoned much with them; and the men departed to their quarters seemingly satisfied; but at one o'clock they assembled again, broke open the store-house, released the guards and prisoners, and having provided themselves with ammunition, and placed a guard over the store, went and saw

wounded the general's horse and made him prisoner, not suffering any person to speak to him, and declaring, with the most horrid imprecations, that if he did not sign their discharges that night, his horse should be about his ears before morning: after a variety of language of this sort, the general was obliged to comply with their demands, and set them all at liberty that evening.

April 12. An approved method of inoculation. "A lancet, moistened with the matter of the small-pox, is gently introduced in an oblique manner, between the scarf and true skin, and the finger of the operator is applied on the point to wipe off the infection from the lancet when it is withdrawn. Neither plaster, bandage, nor covering, are, in any respect, necessary. This method of producing the disease seldom fails."

April 13. On Friday last a number of sailors assembled at Chatham, to chastise those officers who had used them with severity whilst at sea; several houses were searched to no effect; but one midshipman, who was the object of their rage, unfortunately fell in their way, and his life fell a victim to their rage.

April 18. The ships of admiral Hughes were paid one dividend of prize money, for the capture of Trincomale, at Madras, the 10th of October; the warrant officers shares amounted to 130l. each.

Extraits of a letter from Paris, April 3.

"We learn that M. du Chillau is dead of his wounds. We expect every day the arrival of the captains turned out of their ships for disobedience of orders, and sent back to France by M. de Suffren."

"It is ascertained that the count de Gasse accuses twenty-six of his captains, who saw his signals and answered them, but did not obey them."

"A requisitorial on the conduct of M. de Tronjoly proves, that this captain, instead of taking care of the preservation of the king's domains in India, was busy in carrying on a traffic for wine, from Constance or the Cape. In consequence of this conviction he is struck off the list. It is said he wanted to complain, but his friends advised him to be silent."

The reinforcements for the French and British squadrons being all arrived in the East-Indies, which they are expected to have been by the beginning of October, at farthest; those under Sir Richard Bickerton to join admiral Hughes at Madras; and those under the chevalier Froment, to join le Baillie Suffren at Trincomale; the two fleets will be very powerful. The British will consist of 17 sail of the line including the Isis, of 50 guns: the French 16 sail of the line including le Flamand, and another ship of 50 guns each. So that there are very great expectations of another conflict, no less obstinate and bloody than either of the two last, before any account can be received in the eastern world of a cessation of hostilities having taken place among all the belligerent powers.

Yesterday afternoon as a barber's apprentice was looking in at a print-shop window near Temple Bar, a chimney-sweeper's boy observing the print of the coalition, instantly clasped him round the neck, and exclaimed, come, my boy, let you and I have a coalition of our own.

An honest tradesman in Cornhill, remarkable for his fidelity and tender attachment to his wife, having to his great surprise, caught her in bed with his apprentice a few mornings ago, charged her with the profligacy of her conduct in the most pointed and severe terms: the woman listened to him with great composure for some time, and then coolly told him, he ought to have known, that since the coalition at the west end of the town, there was nothing left to blush at!

April 20. Friday a large body of sailors with a flag before them marched to St. James's, with a petition to his majesty for the payment of their wages and prize money, when they were referred to the lords of the admiralty for redress.

Yesterday the Park gates were all shut and fastened by order; but some of the tars found means to scale the walls, or climb over the gates, and got into St. James's Park; but on the appearance of the guards armed, they withdrew peaceably, without any bloodshed, or any mischief done.

Extraits of a letter from Plymouth, April 13.

"This forenoon arrived his majesty's ship St. Michael, 72 guns, from Gibraltar, after a passage of 22 days; she left the troops healthy and well, and has on board a number of Spanish deserters, and also some hundred soldiers. General Elliot and the duke de Crillon had an interview on the isthmus before the ship sailed; the latter made a present of a fine horse to general Elliot."

April 21. Building materials of every kind are going to be sent out to Gibraltar to rebuild the town for the accommodation of its inhabitants: but it will be raised upon an entire new plan, from a hint of governor Elliot.

April 23. A report was current on Monday, that news had arrived by the way of Holland from the East-Indies, of our having had another action with Mons. Suffren, in which Sir Edward Hughes had proved decisively successful, having taken three, and sunk four of the French admiral's squadron. We have not been fortunate enough to have it ascertained to us that this information is well founded, but think it our duty to lay before our readers the following accounts given by different evening papers. One of them states, that Sir Edward Hughes sailed from Madras, after putting his squadron into circumstances of repair as much as was practicable, on the 27th of October, and on the 31st was joined by Sir Richard Bickerton, with five ships of the line from England, which made his squadron equal to 17 sail of the line, with these they attacked the French fleet, which were only 16 sail of the line, the same ships that were in the engagement in September. Whether the action was fought off Trincomale, or whether the French was returning to the southward, is not yet known, but the action is said to have been decisive; and it is more than probable the recapture of Trincomale from the French may succeed.

Monday about noon, says an evening paper, intelligence was received by government, of another battle having been fought between admiral Hughes and Mons. Suffren, in the East-Indies; when a most bloody conflict ensued, in which the enemy were totally defeated. This news was immediately sent to the king at Windsor.

April 24. Lord Northampton is to be the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Temple; and Mr.

Wyndham, of Norfolk, is to accompany his lordship as secretary.

The negotiation with the Dutch goes on but slowly owing to some claims hitherto insisted on by the States General, which this country can neither in honour, nor in prudence grant. Authentic accounts, however, say that there are the greatest hopes of those obstacles being soon removed, as the deputies of some of the provinces have been observed to relax a good deal, of late, in their language relative to the matters in dispute. This change, we are told, is an effect produced by the firmness of new ministry here, and not by any new sentiments of moderation in the councils of the republic. Had there been any visible prospect, that perseverance in demand would have prevailed against justice.

Anecdote, from a late Dublin magazine. A cynical old bachelor being asked, the other day, what were his thoughts of matrimony? he replied, "It is the lottery of love, in which there are so many blanks to a prize, that I wonder Mr. Cupid has not long since been a bankrupt."

An evening paper says, that when the American commissioners, now at Paris, were founded, by order of our ministry, as to their disposition for entering into a commercial treaty with this country, without the interference of the French minister, they, without the least hesitation, declared, that though they knew congress was not bound by any treaty to France, not to make whatever regulations in trade, which that assembly might think necessary, with any power upon earth, without the interference of any court whatsoever, still their instructions from congress were peremptory, not to conclude any treaty, political or commercial, with Great-Britain, without consulting with the ministers of the Most Christian King in every stage of the negotiation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 23.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE BILL.

Mr. secretary Fox having moved that the order of the day be read for the house's resolving itself into a committee on this bill, it was read accordingly, and the speaker having left the chair, Mr. St. Andrew St. John took his seat at the table.

The committee then proceeded to debate the clauses and fill up the blanks, when

Sir Robert Herries rose, and said, two matters of objection to the bill as it stood, struck him, which he would take the liberty of stating; in the first place, he conceived it was not the design of the party, who brought in the bill, to place American ships on better terms than British ships, but that the benefits, advantages, and accommodation, derived under the operation of the bill, if it passed into a law, should be reciprocal. At present, as the clauses of the bill were worded, he conceived American vessels would be allowed a variety of advantages, which were not extended to British ships. Another matter that appeared to him to require some alteration was this: suppose a plague should break out in any one of the thirteen provinces of America, according to the wording of the bill, the government of Great Britain would have no authority to oblige American ships coming under such circumstances, to perform quarantine, or produce bills of health. Sir Robert said he did not mention these matters by way of opposing the bill, or throwing the least impediment in its way. The bill, he was convinced, was a measure extremely necessary, and he had full confidence in its being the intention and desire of his majesty's ministers to pass it in a shape best adapted to the peculiar circumstances to which it was to apply, and in the way least liable to objection of any kind; it was enough for him, therefore, to have suggested what struck him as worthy some attention.

Mr. secretary Fox said he was ashamed to repeat what he had been so often obliged to trouble the house with on the subject of the present bill, but as the objections started, came within the scope of the declaration he had before made, he could not avoid repeating the same answer. The present bill, he begged gentlemen to recollect, was a mere temporary measure, adapted to an occasion that pressed exceedingly, viz. the necessity of opening an immediate intercourse with America. In doing it, the object of the bill was rather to remove obstacles than to provide regulations, and therefore particular care had been taken to couch the bill in as general terms as possible: in short to avoid any thing like an adhesion to the legal situation of America and Great-Britain, and to leave it partly to the negotiation now going on, and partly to the consideration of parliament in their digesting and meliorating another bill then pending, to say what rules the nature of the case rendered most necessary, and to give those rules and regulations their due force and authority. Had the late ministry been so good in their adjustment of the provisional treaty, as to have inserted some one article or other that had a reference to a future treaty of commerce between America and Great-Britain, they would not only have done their country a very essential piece of service, but have saved the present government and both houses of parliament an infinite deal of trouble, and relieved them from a difficulty which, in every point of view that it could be considered, would be found to be of great magnitude. Had the late ministry, for instance, not only by their treaty agreed, that a cessation of hostilities should take place, in the strict and common sense of the words, viz. by the armies of the two countries no longer continuing to fight, or make war on each other, but in a more general acceptance of the term, and a more extensive sense of it, namely, that from and after the ratification of the provisional treaty, all sorts of hostilities should cease, and that the prohibitory laws that impeded the commerce of the two countries should no longer have effect on either side, in that case undoubtedly there would have been little or no occasion for the present bill. As the last administration, however, had not been kind enough in their treaty of peace with America, to have made the provision necessary to prevent the embarrassment the country now felt, it became the duty of his majesty's present servants to apply the best and most speedy remedy, that the nature of the case would admit; and as he did not doubt but that every gentleman saw the necessity of immediately opening an intercourse with America, they would join with him in thinking, that if they were to look to every possible case that might arise, (such as the case of a plague breaking out in any of the thirteen

provinces, which, though it came within the scale of possibility, was not very much within that of probability, at least, in the shortness of the time, for which the present bill was intended to operate and have effect) instead of embracing the object of the bill without delay, they would scarcely ever be able to attain it. Mr. Fox therefore hoped, if the other clauses of the bill were thought unobjectionable, it would be allowed to pass, without any material alteration.

When Mr. St. Andrew St. John came to the clause giving a power to his majesty in council to issue such order or orders as to their wisdom should seem, proper during the operation of the bill, with respect to the mode of entry of American vessels, as far as regarded a dispensation with the duties, an allowance of the drawbacks, bounties, &c.

Mr. Arden rose, and after declaring, that he was a firm friend to the bill, and particularly to the purport of the present clause, which he had himself suggested as necessary to be introduced into a former bill now, for very good reasons suspended, said, he thought it would be more advisable to define, expressly, the extent of the powers intended to be vested in his majesty and council, than to leave it to conjecture and doubtful construction. Mr. Arden reasoned very sensibly on this point, and remarked, that it was undoubtedly necessary in the particular cases in question, to give very extensive powers to the crown; but it appeared to him to be by far the wisest way to express in the bill, the full extent of the powers to be vested in the crown, in order that gentlemen might not at a future period say, that when they voted for the bill, they were not aware that they gave, and that they never meant to give, powers to such an extent. Mr. Arden, after urging the necessity of this in strong terms, proposed to insert the words "duties, drawbacks, or otherwise," in the clause under consideration.

This occasioned a conversation between Mr. secretary Fox, Mr. Eden, governor Johnstone, Mr. Anthony Bacon, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Arden, in which it was on all hands agreed, that the bill was indispensably necessary, and Mr. secretary Fox having declared his readiness to adopt any proposition not likely to defeat the aim of the bill, the amendment was adopted, proposed, and agreed to.

The clause stating how long the bill was to have effect, was next discussed, and it became a question, what the time of its operation should be. By some six weeks, and by others a month, was proposed as the fit period. Mr. secretary Fox said, he cared not how short it was, and if the gentlemen opposite to him could undertake to say, that the bill would be received with equal candour in the other house, and meet with as little obstruction there; in short, that it would pass the lords in as brief a space of time as it was likely to pass the commons, he would agree to limit its operation to one month, but as that was not a matter, upon which he could depend, he must propose six weeks.

Mr. Arden and the rest of the gentlemen smiled, but not choosing to undertake for the other house, Mr. secretary Fox's motion was put and agreed to.

The bill at length passed the committee. The whole of this debate, if it can be so termed, was conducted in perfect good humour; and it was agreed on all hands that it was better policy to treat the Americans generally, than to go into the question whether they were to be considered under either of the three distinctions of British subjects, aliens, or a people sui generis, as Mr. Burke had a few days since defined them.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Extraits of letters from gentlemen in London to their friends in this city, dated April 2.

"The loyalists have, though not without difficulty and opposition, appointed agents for the several colonies, to solicit a compensation for the sacrifices made by their attachment to this country. They often sit, and from the speeches in both houses of parliament, they have reason to hope for success in some degree. They will consider those in their application who shall be obliged to seek an asylum in this country, as one of themselves."

"Notwithstanding the stipulations in the treaty respecting the evacuation of New-York, it will be impossible that it can be soon done. Some gentlemen will endeavour to prevail on the board of agents to urge the necessity to the new ministry, of keeping that place as a cautionary security for the recommendations of congress respecting the indemnification of the loyalists."

Extraits of a letter from London, February 23.

"Very great subscriptions in all parts of England have been collected for buying corn and potatoes for the poor; the corn has been extremely dear, owing to the bad crops last year. To see what luxuries all ranks of people aspire to, is really surprising, for I have just seen a footman behind a coach with an umbrella in his hand because it rained; can you suppose any thing so ridiculous; and I imagine it will be of equal use to him in summer, to keep his delicate complexion from the scorching sun. All the fine ton men are getting gold ear-rings like the ladies, and look like to many Indian chiefs. The dukes of Devonshire's bracelets are like a dog's collar; a piece of silver or gold plate lined with velvet, her name on one arm and place of abode upon the other."

Extraits of a letter from Durrekheim, on the Rhine, received by the last packet.

"While peace is taking place in your quarter, preparations for war are making in Europe; all level at the Turk; the emperor is sending troops, ammunition, ordnance, and every other requisite, to Hungary. The king of Prussia takes part (as the papers say) and is marching 40,000 men to the same place. It is supposed this is a plan of old Frederick's, and will occasion a pretty diversion. Whether the French, although much in want of money, will remain silent spectators on this occasion, is much doubted, nay, it is asserted that they are sending 30,000 men to the Rhine; if so, they will cut but a poor figure. The emperor, the king of Prussia, and the empress of Russia, when united, may prescribe laws to the whole world."

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

It is now confidently reported, that the British army will leave New-York in the course of the month of August. It is said that directions to this purpose were received by the last vessels arrived at New-York from England.

June 17. By the latest accounts from New-York we learn, that 37 sail of transports arrived there on Thursday last from Jamaica, under convoy of a frigate. Several others had arrived from Halifax, and a large fleet was hourly expected from England.

An account was lately received in New-York, that a party of Indians had lately paid a visit to the loyal refugees settled in Nova-Scotia, and had committed great outrages on the persons and property of those wretched people.

The brig United States, captain Callow, is arrived in our river from Liverpool, after 6 weeks passage.

By a vessel from New-Providence we learn, that accounts had been received there from Jamaica, of the capture of a large ship, mounting 23 guns and 200 men, which had been piratically cruising for some time past in those seas, and had taken several Spanish vessels in the Old Straights of Bahama; but attempting to board a French frigate in the night, she was fortunately captured, and carried into Cape Francois. It was said that she was last from Liverpool.

PROCEEDINGS of the FREEMEN of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, assembled agreeable to public notice, at the state house, on Saturday the 14th of June, 1783.

Colonel SAMUEL MILES in the chair.
WHEREAS in the course of the late war with Great-Britain, many persons, inhabitants of these United States, lost to all sense of decency, virtue and public spirit, abandoned their country in the hour of her distress, and joined the armies, aided the measures, and incited the cruelties, employed by the king of Great-Britain to reduce and to enslave us:

And whereas, by the blessing of Heaven, our struggle for peace, liberty and independence, hath been glorious and successful, and the hopes which these men entertained of provision and support from the crown of Great-Britain, are now disappointed; in consequence whereof, it is apprehended that they will endeavour to introduce themselves into the United States, and solicit the restoration of property, justly forfeited by their treasons:

And whereas many resolves have been lately passed by the good people of our sister states, to prevent the return of such persons among them:

Therefore, in order to preserve the public welfare, and to prevent this state from becoming a receptacle for the outcasts of America;

We do resolve, 1st. That we consider it as inconsistent with the interest and dignity of the good people of this state, that any person who hath voluntarily withdrawn himself from this, or any of the United States of America, since the 19th day of April, 1775, and hath joined the armies, or aided and abetted the measures employed by the king of Great-Britain against this country; or who hath been legally attainted, or expelled by this, or any of the United States, should be suffered to return to, or reside within, the state of Pennsylvania.

2d. That we consider it our duty as citizens and individuals, to prevent any such persons returning into this state; and we do solemnly determine and mutually pledge ourselves to each other, to use all the means in our power, to expel, with infamy, such persons who now have or hereafter shall presume to come among us, and that the names of such persons be published in the newspapers of this city, by the committee appointed to carry these resolves into execution.

3d. That we consider the restoration of the estates forfeited by law, as incompatible with the peace, the safety, and the dignity of this commonwealth.

4th. That the dignity and interest of this state requires, that funds be provided for the payment and discharge of the public debts.

5th. That our representatives in assembly be instructed upon these important subjects.

6th. That the instructions to our representatives be in the words following:

Instructions from the freemen of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, to their representatives in general assembly.

IN the exercise of that unquestionable right of the freemen of the state of Pennsylvania to instruct their representatives on subjects of political importance, we the freemen of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, address you at this time on a business of the greatest magnitude, comprehending in its extent all the inhabitants of this state, in their most essential interests, and which may, in its consequences, affect remote posterity.

Scarce have we had opportunity to felicitate each other on the auspicious dawn of peace, when we find our apprehensions excited, and our momentary exultation changed to extreme anxiety, lest by the return of the unnatural enemies of our independence, the smiling prospects which now present themselves to our view, should be unfortunately clouded.

We are actuated against this class of men, by what we conceive to be the best founded resentment: they deserted the cause of their country when their services were wanted; neglected the first and most important duties of the citizen; most of them infatuated, and many of them actually perpetrated, enormities accompanied with every circumstance of barbarity, and feasted, with a malevolent satisfaction, on the horrid catalogue of murders and devastations committed upon the whig inhabitants of the United States, during the season of their trial and distress.

It is unnecessary to designate, by any particular appellation, the persons referred to; we must be lost to memory and feeling, or there can be no possibility of mistake.

We consider ourselves as acting on the present occasion, not only on our personal account, but for those who may live after us; the measures adopted in the early periods of government operate with accelerated force and additional weight, in proportion to the distance of time. Justice, policy, and our obligation to perpetuate the freedom we possess, forbid us to permit the return of those degenerate and apostate sons of America, who hold principles incompatible with a republican government.

That the object we have in contemplation may be attained in a constitutional and unexceptionable mode, we instruct you, at the next session of assembly, to use your utmost influence to procure a law to be passed, providing, that no person who has voluntarily withdrawn himself from the United States, since the 19th of April, 1775, and hath joined or abetted the armies or councils

of the king of Great-Britain, or who has been legally attainted or expelled from any one of the said states by the executive authority thereof, shall ever be permitted to return to this land, sacred to liberty, or enjoy the rights of a citizen of this commonwealth.

Mercenary considerations, connections of friendship, blood or alliance with the persons whom we wish to exclude, may very probably occasion objections to the measures suggested; but we trust, we confidently trust, that every proposition for a restitution of the confiscated estates to their former owners, and the return of those who deserted their country in the hour of danger and sacrifice, will be reprobated with a hearty indignation—that those unworthy men, who would have rejoiced in the subjection of America to the domination of Britain, and rioted in her spoils, will not be allowed, in the calm of peace, to participate of the blessings of liberty and commerce, in the acquisition of which, they not only refused to contribute their proportion of labour and of hazard, but deserted to the enemy, and prostrated their unavailing force to reduce this country to a state of slavery, heightened by all the cruelties which an enraged despot, with his unfeeling ministers, could inflict.

But while we instruct you to guard against the return of our enemies, permit us to suggest to you the justice, policy, and expediency, of laying a permanent foundation for the establishment of public credit, and for doing ample justice to those early, determined and persevering whigs, who willingly risked their lives, lent their money, and contributed their labour, for the defence of their country; by projecting and giving validity to such measures as are calculated to give the public creditors, whether citizens or soldiers, the fullest assurance of the punctual payment of their interest, and the final discharge of the public debts.

SAMUEL MILES, Chairman.
Attest. JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, June 14.

On Saturday the 21st of June, a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Baltimore town assembled at the court-house, in consequence of a public notification, and thereupon

Resolved unanimously, That an universal attachment to the present government of this state is essential to the harmony and tranquillity of the good citizens thereof; and that every expedient should be adopted, that would in any wise contribute thereto.

Resolved unanimously, That such a uniformity cannot possibly be obtained in this town, if those who have abandoned the cause of America, and joined that of our enemies, are permitted to return to and remain among us as citizens.

Resolved unanimously, That all refugees, having opposed the establishment of the independence of America, should not participate in the advantages thence accruing, and ought not to reside among us.

Resolved unanimously, That our representatives in assembly should consider the above resolves as the fixed sentiments of the inhabitants of this town: and that the object in contemplation may be effected in a constitutional manner, we do hereby instruct our representatives in assembly, to contribute their utmost endeavours, at the next session of assembly, towards procuring a law to be passed, prohibiting all persons whatsoever from returning to, and residing within, this state as citizens, who have withdrawn themselves from the United States of America since the 15th of April, 1775, and have joined or abetted the armies or councils of the king of Great-Britain; or who have been legally attainted or expelled from any one of the said states by the executive authority thereof.

Resolved unanimously, That if any refugee presumes to return before the next session of assembly, he will incur an additional mark of the displeasure of the inhabitants of this town.

Resolved unanimously, That all persons among us, disaffected to the independence of America, who may presume to reflect, in any degree, upon our present government, be treated with every mark of detestation and contempt.

Resolved unanimously, That the inhabitants of this town will uniformly and steadfastly adhere to the true principles of our happy constitution; and consult and maintain the tranquillity of the citizens of this state; and that we will cautiously observe and make known the conduct of all such ambiguous or suspicious characters, as may attempt to take refuge in this state, from the just indignation of the citizens of any other of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Journal, and the Pennsylvania Packet.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE, Chairman.
Attest. WILLIAM MACCREERY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 20, 1783.

To be LEASED, for the term of twenty years, on a very moderate ground-rent,

THE following unimproved lots of land, lying in Frederick-town, Frederick county, and distinguished on the plot of the said town by the numbers 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, and 330. Each of these lots contain full three quarters of an acre of ground, are well situated, and the whole forming a square, with convenient streets on every side. For particulars enquire of major Montjoy Bayly, in Frederick-town, or to the subscriber, residing in the city of Annapolis.

J. H. STONE.

Wye-river, June 23, 1783.

THE subscriber, commander of the ship Plymouth, now lying at Emmerston's landing, takes in tobacco on liberty, for London, at seven pounds sterling per ton. The greatest part of his ship's load is already engaged and she will certainly sail by the last of July.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.
W. J. Moore

To be SOLD by the subscriber, for cash only, a fresh assortment of goods, now opening, consisting of the following articles, viz.

LUSTRINGS.
Ell wide India Persians.
Black modes.
Mullin, plain, striped and check'd.
Lawn, plain and check'd.
Clear lawn.
Cambric.
An assortment of chints and calicoes.
India dimetty.
Mock Marseilles quilting.
Jeans, white and coloured.
Yard wide and half ell black and white gauzes.
Gauze and thread ditto handkerchiefs.
Ladies chip hats with gauze covers.
Mens and womens straw ditto.
Mens and boys leather gloves.
Ladies plain kid and tanned ditto.
Barcelona handkerchiefs.
Bandanoes ditto.
Linen ditto.
Narrow and wide ribbands.
Tapes, bindings, & non-sopretties.
Nuns and ofsnabrig threads, &c.
Irish linen, 1/2 & yard wide.
Sheeting, yard and ell do.
Brown holland.
Strip'd linen,
Check ditto.
Camblets.
Spotted stuffs.
Ofsnabrigs.
Ticklenburgs.
German Downies.
Black denim.
Mens hats assorted.
Mens white silk hose.
Coloured ditto.
Brown thread ditto.
Womens fine cotton and thread ditto.
Chints and calico bed covers.
Mens white & check shirts.
Mens leather shoes and slippers.
Ditto boots.
Carpets of all sizes.
Gentlemens Turkey leather canes.
Bobes, congo, green and hyson teas.
Stoughton's bitters.
Queen's china coffee-pots.
Tea ditto.
Tea-cups and saucers.
Tea boxes.
Sugar boxes.
Bowls.
Dishes and plates.
Wash basins and bottles.
Glass ware.
China cups and saucers.
An assortment of iron ware.
Lemons and oranges.
Figs and raisins.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1783.

LEWIS ROUSSEL

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends (as soon as he can get twenty-five or thirty subscribers) to open a school to teach the various dances, such as the allmand, cotillions, minuets, country dances, or any other figure or dance they may think proper, at the rate of one guinea a quarter and three dollars entrance, to teach two days in the week, and on the morning and evening of each day; and any lady or gentleman who chooses to receive private lessons, will be waited on at their own houses, and they may depend on his utmost exertions to give general satisfaction. Ladies or gentlemen who please to employ him, by leaving their names at Mr. Abraham Claude's, watch-maker, will much oblige their humble servant, &c.

LEWIS ROUSSEL.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

WANTED,

A journeyman hair-dresser,

WHO understands shaving and dressing, and can keep himself sober.

Such a one may apply to

JUSTUS SIEBERT.

N. B. I will also take any lively boy as an apprentice.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of Eastman and Neth, or to the subscriber, either by note or open account, are earnestly requested to be speedy in settling and paying the balances due thereon; those who do not comply with this request, within six weeks from the date hereof, may expect to be sued without regard to persons.

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a likely young negro fellow, about 18 or 19 years of age, named BEN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a coarse country linen shirt and trousers; he formerly belonged to one Mr. Griffin, in St. Mary's county. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, if in the state eight dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES WEST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and sale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work, she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. For enquire of the printer.

10

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall be well rewarded by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seized thereof.

SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

ATRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or less, well improved, with a dwelling house, two good barns, and all other necessary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was set this spring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sown down this spring with timothy; it is needless to give any further description of this place. Any person who would incline to become a purchaser, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be shewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and security for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the subscriber, and have possession soon enough to feed the ground.

Likewise to be sold, a complete waggon with four horses, and gears for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utensils. The personal property will be sold for ready money, or short credit with approved security.

Likewise to be rented for a term of years, a tanyard in the city of Annapolis, where that business may be carried on to great advantage by a sober industrious man who will apply to his business; the tenant may take the yard in the state it is now in, or the subscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

GERARD HARBIN.

AUCTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer himself to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, houses, negroes, horses, cattle, household goods, and every other species of property, upon as reasonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any person in the state.

A person properly qualified to execute this business, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the subscriber to give this public notice, that persons wanting to dispose of any personal property may know where to apply in future.

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

May 7, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, about thirteen months ago, from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro woman named JENNY, about forty years of age, but does not look so old, is well made, and rather tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a variety; she has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of West river, where she lived some time in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood, and Jere. Magruder, Esq. She was in company with a man of Mr. Gaffaway Rawlings, who was lately taken and told those who took him that she was a free woman, and had been formerly the property of Mr. Pemberton, who set her free. Whoever secures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows.

W. BROWN.

LOST, by Samuel Tindell, a certificate for the depreciation of his pay, for the sum of £. 60 8 6, issued October 27, 1782, in pursuance of the act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, &c. All persons are hereby forewarned from taking any assignment of the same.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Freshes, for the payment of his debts.

WANTED,

FIVE or six hundred acres of good land, situated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any person, having an inclination to dispose of such a tract of land, may meet with a purchaser, by applying to the printers hereof.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms, VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.
N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong made and active.

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,

ASCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent suit of sails, which will carry about four hundred bushels, and has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.

To be hired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to

DAVID KERR.

June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, in London-town, will either sell, swap, lease, or rent, the dwelling place he now lives in, consisting of a good, strong, neat, and convenient house, with two rooms below and two above, a kitchen adjoining the house; likewise a convenient shop, stable, and hen-house, a good meat-house, and paved garden, three acres of good land under a good fence, with sundry fruit trees thereon; he would likewise dispose of two or three negroes. Any person who would swap or sell a small plantation of about two hundred acres, with a convenient dwelling, within fifty or a hundred miles of this place, may treat with

JOHN SEFTON.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorized by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the said tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the said act of assembly.

FRANK LEEKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, across a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swiger's mill, and from thence the nearest and most commodious way to Frederick-town.

TAKEN up as a stray by Joseph Burges, on Elk-Ridge, a gray mare, about 13 hands high, 8 years old, has a bit taken out of the right ear, no perceptible brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice.

B. SYLVESTER, administrator
of John Malcolm.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Piscataway, taken up as a stray, a black horse, about 11 hands high, neither docked nor branded, appears to be about 5 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

War-Office, May 21, 1783.

ALL officers holding commissions under the United States of America, who have been prisoners of war to Great-Britain, are hereby informed that they are absolved from their paroles.

B. LINCOLN.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Wheat, living in Montgomery county, near the court-house, a bright bay mare, about eleven years old, paces naturally, has a small star in her forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis June 16, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Sarah Brice late of this city, deceased, are requested to pay the interest due on their bonds, or renew them, and those who have claims against her estate, are desired to send them in legally proved that they may be settled.

JAMES BRICE, executor.